1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Zanzibar FM2

Trade and Occupations.

In the Appendix to this note will be found statistics in regard to the trade between Zanzibar and Aden during the years 1932-4. No separate record is kept in respect of the merchandise with which these notes are mainly concerned (i.e., merchandise transported by Hadhramis themselves in dhows), but the following table furnished by the Comptroller of Customs gives a very rough estimate :—

Imports.	Per cent.	*Exports.*	Per cent.
Fish, dried	90	Clove and clove stems ...	20
Ghee	100	Coconuts	100
Salt	75	Simsim (re-export) ...	95
Tobacco, native ...	50	Coconut oil	100
Cotton manufactures ...	60	Iron and Steel manufactures	100
Medicines	100		
Sugar	100		
Colour materials ...	100		

As, however, it is understood that most of the dhows plying between Zanzibar and the Hadhramaut enter and leave the ports of Mukalla, Seihut and Shihr (imports and exports in respect of which are presumably included under the separate and general head "Arabia") without touching the port of Aden, the foregoing information can be of little value.

It may be said generally, however, that the non-settled elements of the Hadhrami population, who move backwards and forwards between their homes and the Protectorate for the purpose of trading, bring with them, when they arrive in the north-east monsoon, such articles as clothes (loin cloths, etc.), honey, henna, dried fish, salt, ghee, livestock, dates and shark oil (sifa), some of which are obtained en route on the Somaliland coast. A number of the visitors, having disposed of their goods, return to the Hadhramaut a few months later in the south-west monsoon taking with them locally grown millet; others, finding employment, stay on for two or three years or more until they have accumulated sufficient money—two or three hundred rupees or so—to return to their homes.

The latest Zanzibar Census (1931) does not include statistics in regard to the occupation of the people, but the directions in which the Hadhramis find employment are indicated in the 1924 Census, relevant extracts from which are contained in the Appendix to this note. It will be observed that the commonest occupations were the following, in the order mentioned: General traders, labourers, water carriers, private servants (no occupation), other occupations, Government employees, fishermen, and gold and silversmiths. Included in the list are of course the Hadhrami coolies, stevedores,